# Intro to Linux


## 1.4.1 – System Services

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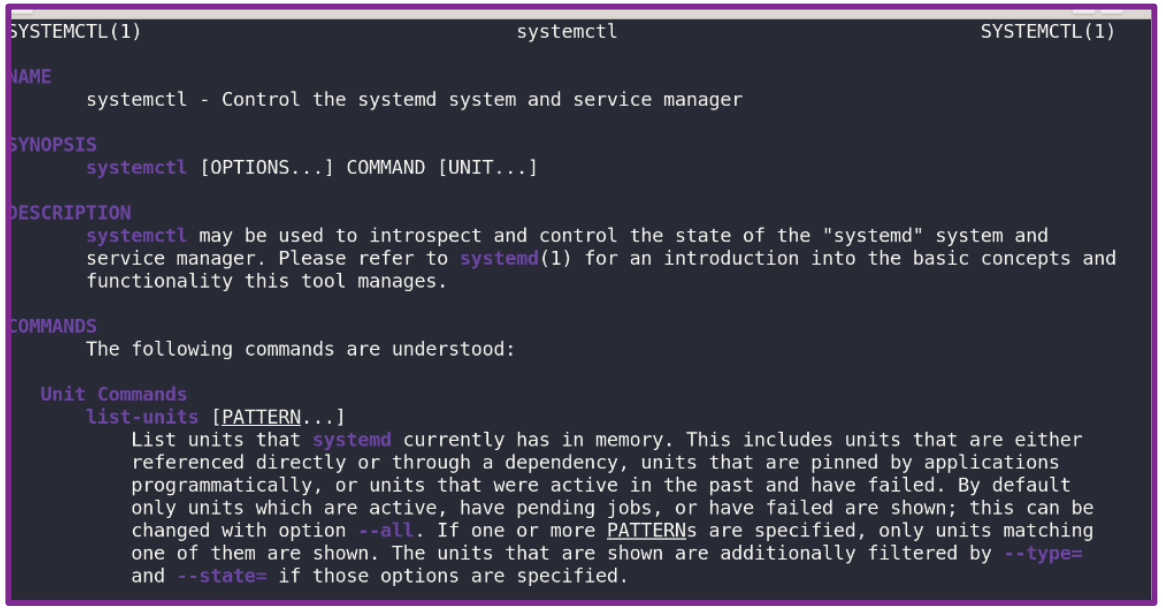
# System Services

- Essential background processes that are often initiated during the boot process
  - Manage hardware
  - Handle user authentication
  - Facilitate communication between programs
- Crucial in maintaining stability, security and efficiency



# System Services - systemctl

- The **`systemctl`** command is used to manage services running on the system

| **Commonly Used `systemctl` Commands** | |
|---|---|
| **`systemctl stop <service-name>`** | Stops the service specified |
| **`systemctl start <service-name>`** | Starts the service specified |
| **`systemctl restart <service-name>`** | Restarts the service specified |
| **`systemctl status <service-name>`** | Provide the status of the service specified |
| **`systemctl enable <service-name>`** | Enables the service specified to start at boot |
| **`systemctl disable <service-name>`** | Disables the service specified to not start at boot |
| **`systemctl mask <service-name>`** | Prevents the service specified from running or starting |

# Scheduling Services

- Cron is a time-based job scheduler in Unix-like OSs
  - Allows users to schedule tasks to run periodically
  - Jobs are defined using the cron syntax
- **`crontab`** is a command-line utility that allows users to create, edit, and manage their cron jobs
  - Each user may have their own crontab file
- The **`at`** command is another scheduler in Unix-like systems
  - Used for one-time job scheduling
  - The at daemon executes it at a specified time